

Adult Education Review

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**The individual must be saved
From the encroachments of
Dictators, says Dr. Radhakrishnan.**

In the course of his address, while inaugurating the Fourth Social Education Week in Bombay City on 29th November 1952, India's Vice-President and Philosopher-Statesman, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said that the purpose of all education was social and that it should be directed to upholding the sanctity of the individual.

Dr. Radhakrishnan observed: "There is nothing more sacred in the world than the sanctity of the individual. The individual is not an anonymous unit. He is not to be regarded as an item in the Telephone Directory. He has a soul, a mind and a conscience which should not be a duplicate of another man's mind. No body should impose any opinion on his pupil."

Dr. Radhakrishnan continued: "Teaching is not indoctrination. Teaching is something which should elicit the great possibilities from the pupil. The purpose of education is to protect the individual from the encroachments of dictators, big business or State authorities. Its purpose is to make him feel that he has a conscience and that he has a right to live."



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Sri T. J. R. GOPAL,
Organising Secretary,
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Adult Education held at Adyar
in April 1951**

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ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

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Vol. IV

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EDITORIAL

Is Elementary Education the First Priority?

Quite recently a local daily newspaper has recurred to its oft-reiterated pet view that Elementary Education should get the first priority as compared with Adult Education, and that money spent on Adult Education is wasted. Every one realises the basic and vital need of universal free compulsory Primary Education. But we must be realists in this matter of fact and imperfect world where no single nostrum seems to be all-perfect and omnipotent. The fact is that owing to the want of an adequate number of schools and teachers, more than a third of our boys and girls have to stand out in the cold without the warmth of Elementary Education. Time and tide wait for no man, says the adage. Very soon the uneducated boys and girls swell the ranks of adult illiterates. Further, even the boys and girls who become literate as the result of a few years study in the Elementary School soon lapse into illiteracy because after they have left the schools the domestic atmosphere of illiteracy envelops them and obliterates their literacy very soon. Hence, unless the problem of illiteracy is attacked both on the juvenile front and the adult front simultaneously and with vigour and persistence, the problem of illiteracy in India will not get solved even in a millennium.

The Hon'ble Minister for Education said in the Madras Legislative Assembly a few days ago that from 1948 to the middle of the current year Rs. 1,08,700 was spent on the furtherance of Adult Education. In comparison with the crores spent on Elementary Education, this amount spent

on Adult Education is but a fleabite. The view that the results of such expenditure have been disappointing is incorrect. The number of illiterate adults made literate in these four years runs into five digits. As many as 2,437 Adult Literacy Schools are at work now. The Editor of the local daily newspaper referred to above thinks that with the money spent on Adult Education, 7,000 out of 3,200,000 school-age children who are not in school could have been educated. Even then more than three million children would be unattended at, and would become adult illiterates in a few years.

The fact is that after India framed her Constitution and became a Republic, the Central Government felt a powerful inner urge which the British Government had never felt. A free India with 10 per cent literacy would be the butt of the world. Further, the adult suffrage conferred by the constitution would be a delusion and a snare around India's feet unless illiteracy was quickly wiped out. Article 45 of the Indian Constitution says that it ought to be a directive principle of State policy that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 should become literate within ten years. But equally and simultaneously with such an effort there should be an equally powerful effort to wipe out adult illiteracy. Nay, under article 40 of the Indian Constitution one can assert his right to education and work and social security and a State will be a misfit and a farce if it does not realise and effectuate such rights. The new Community Projects and the great five year plan of

India would be costly and tragic failures if the co-operation of a literate and adult generation now living is not forthcoming. The Central Government and the State Government hence rightly stand for Adult Education and the people need it and desire it and demand it. What apology for it is needed under the circumstances?

The adult literacy syllabus provides for a two years' course, while providing for the acquisition of literacy within four months. Every effort is being made to prevent an illiterate adult made literate from lapsing into illiteracy. The new Library Act in our State will soon enable the State to provide the needed follow up literature to stimulate the adults' newly acquired interest in literacy and education and prevent any lapse into illiteracy.

We can easily realise that the Adult Literacy Centres should be made attractive and that methods of instruction in the Adult Literacy Schools should not be laborious and wearisome to the adults and that the literacy centres should be transformed into Social Education Community Centres. The adult should have music and bhajan and must be told the daily news and must also be enabled to improve his agricultural methods and earn some money by subsidiary cottage industries. Village sanitation and cattle welfare should have high priority in the schools. The adults should be modernised without their ceasing to be

Indians. The only active agencies now working in the field are the trained and untrained Elementary day school teachers who work in the adult night schools. The college students have not yet come into the work in large numbers. The literate have not been mobilised to teach the illiterate. Such fellow feeling and patriotic fervour are still in the realm of theory and not in the realm of practice. But the solution is not by scrapping of the Adult Night Schools but by improving and augmenting them.

The Editor of the daily newspaper referred to above has recurred to the fad of the Roman script. There is something to be said for it, but if a new and uniform script is to be adopted, the Nagari script is the best. The scheme of sounds and symbols in it is fuller and more scientific and phonetic and euphonious. But the tide of script patriotism, like the tide of lingual patriotism, is flowing strong, and it may not be possible to impede it. Further, it is wrong to say that the indigenous scripts have 200 to 400 letters. The scheme of symbols in the indigenous languages is simple and easy and uniform and the same set of additional symbols is used for all the letters. The script question need not be brought in when we have to decide about the value and urgency of Adult Education and merely confuse the major issue.

K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI.

"Each-one-teach-one" Week in St. Thomas Mount

A Committee was formed in St. Thomas Mount with Mr. E. W. W. King as President, Miss Joseph as Vice-President, Mr. G. T. Pandian as Secretary and Mr. M. M. Muthuswamy as Treasurer, for celebrating the Third South Indian Adult Education Week.

Processions of school boys and school girls were taken out with 'Each-one-teach-one' placards, and a public meeting was addressed by Shri Ayya Pillai and Mr. M. M. Muthuswamy, explaining the value of literacy. On 8-11-52, the first day of the Week. Propaganda Meetings were held during the succeeding days of Week and

addressed by Mr. Ayya Pillai, Mr. G. T. Pandian, an Adult Education trained-teacher, Mr. S. V. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, District Board Educational Officer, Miss Leela Abraham, Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Saidapet Range, and others. All the schools participated in the celebration of the Week. A physical demonstration was given by the students of the local Adult Literacy School. On the last day of the Week, Kollattam was played and a Nattiyam performance given and an action song was sung. An Adult Literacy Section for Women was opened by the Tahsildar, Saidapet.

Purpose and objective of Social Education Defined

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan urges adjustment of relations in Society

Fourth Social Education Week Celebrations in Bombay

The City of Bombay celebrated its Fourth Social Education Week from Sunday 23rd to Saturday 29th November 1952.

Inaugurating the Week, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, said: "All-Education is Social..... Our problem to-day is to make our Society something of which the lowest member of the Society may feel proud."

In his welcome speech, Shri S. K. Patil, Chairman of the Fourth Social Education Week Committee, said: "This movement which began in 1939 as a literacy campaign for a few thousand people has progressed steadily into what we call the Adult Social Education organisation of to-day, which you will be happy to learn, caters to the educational needs of 75,000 illiterate men and women of Bombay every year."

In the course of his welcome address, Shri Champaklal G. Modi, President, Bombay City Social Education Committee, said: "Social Education has already been incorporated in the National Five-Year Plan as an integral part of national regeneration and progress. To begin with, in the 55 community multi-purpose development projects which have been inaugurated all over India, Social Education has been integrated as one of the important items therein. The movement is gradually gathering strength"

One of the biggest processions in recent years was the Fourth Social Education Week Inaugural Procession, which proceeded from Asad Maidan to Chowpatty, on 23rd November, 1952.

The procession was a mile long and over 5,000 social education workers, students and citizens participated in it. The procession was led by a band of Home Guards and included Boys Scouts, Girl Guides, City Gymnasts, Bhajan Mandlies and other social organisations. The procession was started by Shri S. K. Patil, Chairman, Fourth Social Education Week Committee. Amongst others present were Shri S. L. Silam, Shri Homi J. H. Thoyarkhan, Sardar Pratap Singh, Shri S. N. Sivtarkar, Shri K. T. Mantri, Prof. V. G. Rao, Shri B. M. Kapadia and other officers of the Committee.

The procession started at 3-15 p.m. proceeding via Kalbadevi, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sandhurst Road, reached at 5 p.m. Thousands of people watched it with great interest. Processionists shouted social education slogans; throughout a running commentary was given by a moving van.

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India who flew back from Unesco Assembly at Paris on Sunday after-

noon inaugurated the Fourth Social Education Week at Chowpatty Sands before a mammoth meeting of over a lakh of citizens of Bombay. Amongst the distinguished persons present were Shri Morarji Desai, Sir M. Vishveshvariya, Dr. Buchman, Sri S. K. Patil, Sri Champaklal G. Modi, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Shri N. J. Wadia, members of the diplomatic corp in Bombay and members of the Social Education Committee

Proceedings began with singing of Vande Mataram by Master Krishnarao. Dr. Radhakrishnan was received by Shri Champaklal G. Modi, President of the Committee and Shri S. K. Patil. Shri S. K. Patil, Chairman, Fourth Social Education Week Committee, delivering his address said:

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan and Friends,

It gives me great pleasure as the Chairman of the Fourth Social Education Week Committee to welcome you in our midst this afternoon on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Fourth Social Education Week. You, Sir, are just returning from Paris today after attending the Seventh General Assembly of the Unesco, as the leader of our country's Delegation. We learnt with real pleasure and pride

the happy news a few days back that you were elected unanimously by the Unesco Assembly as its President for the coming year, and on behalf of this distinguished gathering, the Bombay City Social Education Committee, and myself, I offer you our hearty congratulations for the signal honour done to you and our country by this great international organisation.

Dr. Radhakrishnan—the Sage of Modern India.

Friends, it is hardly necessary for me to introduce an august personage like Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to you. However, I cannot resist the temptation of saying a few words which will easily bear repetition. Dr. Radhakrishnan is, after Swami Vivekananda, the greatest exponent and powerful interpreter of neo-Hinduism and Hindu Philosophy to the Western world. He is one of the few sons of the ancient land whose greatness has received the imprimature of international recognition. Dr. Radhakrishnan, as you may be aware, was the first Indian admitted to the strictly reserved precincts of the world-famous Upton Lectures, Hibbert Lectures, as Lecturer and to the Oxford University Spalding Professorship, as Professor of Eastern Religions and Philosophy. He has the best of the West and the East in him and is one of the tallest intellectuals of the modern age. As only recently Dr. Paulo Carneiro of Brazil, Chairman of the Unesco's Executive Board, has said, Dr. Radhakrishnan "is a man of great heart and high mind" and "a great sage of our time". We, the citizens of Bombay, Sir, join the Unesco in this rare tribute to your greatness. We welcome you, Sir, the great Rishi of Modern India, in our midst today, and we hope your words of advice and inspiration will enthuse us to greater efforts in the cause of educating the masses.

From Literacy to Social Education

Ladies and gentlemen, we are gathered here this evening to mark the inauguration in our city of the Fourth Social Education Week, which is, in fact, the Twelfth Literacy Week. This very change in nomenclature will give you an idea of the re-orientation of Adult Education into Social Education within the last few years. I do not wish to go into the detailed progress of the movement as carried on in Bombay,

as that will be dealt with by my friend, Shri Champaklal G. Modi, on whom has worthily fallen the mantle of the Presidentship of this body. This movement which began in 1939 as a literacy campaign for a few thousand people has progressed steadily into what we call the Adult Social Education organisation of today, which you will be happy to learn, caters to the educational needs of 75,000 illiterate men and women of Bombay every year. It has become, barring the Municipal Education Committee, the biggest single educational institution in the City of Bombay. The Bombay City Social Education Committee is at present conducting over 2,500 Social Education Centres spread all over Greater Bombay from Colaba to Jogeswari, from Malabar Hill to Bhandup, and from Worli to Chembur—a vast area of 88 square miles. As you know, Bombay is a multi-lingual city and the Committee is conducting classes for all sections of the populace speaking various languages like Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu, Telugu and others.

Five Lakhs Educated

The Committee has during the past 14 years given the benefits of education to nearly 5½ lakhs of adults in the city, of whom over a lakh were women. This, ladies and gentlemen, is not a mean achievement, especially if we take into consideration the handicaps which hampered the Committee's work at every stage. As a member of this Committee since its inception, I well know these handicaps and our obvious limitations. They are in the apathy of the illiterate masses, the lack of trained personnel for educating them and the last but not the least—the limited finances at the Committee's disposal. However, the Committee has been able to get over these handicaps to a large extent. Through ceaseless propaganda and publicity and through personal approach by its one thousand teachers and workers every four months, it is enrolling 25,000 men and women between the ages of 15 and 45 in its Social Education Centres dotted all over Greater Bombay. These people receive instruction in their own mother tongue in the three R's as well as in subjects like civics, health, hygiene, sanitation, general knowledge and current topics. The Committee has met the need of trained teachers by training every year

hundreds of teachers in the principles and technique of Social Education by holding short-term training courses.

Rupees twenty-one lakhs spent

In the matter of finances, the Committee has during the past 13 years spent Rs. 21½ lakhs on the movement, to which the Government has contributed Rs. 12½ lakhs and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay Rs. 3½ lakhs, while Rs. 5½ lakhs have been generously contributed by the citizens of Bombay as donations. The per capita cost for making an adult literate was Rs. 8-14-0 in 1951-52. Thus the Committee has been conducting the movement economically as well as efficiently. I should like to add here that the work that the Committee has done, and is doing, compares very favourably with what is being done in other parts of the State of Bombay as well as in the other States of India. In fact, the Bombay City Social Education Committee is a pioneer body in the field of mass education in India, and it has evolved its own administrative organisation and machinery, text books and technique to deal with the problem of mass illiteracy in the city.

The Problem of Educating 15 Crores

The People's Education Movement in Bombay is thus going ahead both in quality and quantity. Even in other parts of India, Social Education has been now a regular activity of Government Education Departments and "voluntary organisations. However, the problem of mass illiteracy is of such a vast magnitude all over India and also in this city that at the present rate of progress, it will take well-nigh a century to make the 30 crores of our illiterate people fully educated. Of course, the spread of the Primary Education movement, which is now compulsory in many of the States of India, is educating lakhs of children every year. But many of them relapse into illiteracy. Moreover, Primary Education has also its limitations like lack of schools, teachers, school buildings and finances—and by itself it can never solve the problem of mass illiteracy of the adult population. We shall, therefore, have to tackle this gigantic problem of illiterate adults in the country in a more imaginative manner and at a much quicker pace.

Democracy and Education Centres

Nothing short of a revolution can solve this problem within a measurable distance

of time. Much, indeed, has been done by the Education Ministry of the Government of India and by the Central Advisory Board of Education and also by State Governments. However, the progress that has been achieved all over India is in no sense commensurate with the urgency of the problem. India is today a democratic country with democratic institutions. And to make democracy successful in India and to reap the full benefits of democratic rule, it is indispensable that the electorate must be made literate, educated and able to think and judge for themselves. The citizens of a democratic State have no small responsibilities to fulfill. They are the rulers of the country through their elected representatives in the national Parliament and assemblies. An educated adult population, therefore, becomes a *Sine Qua Non*, if the great democratic experiment in India is to succeed and succeed it must.

Voluntary Social Service

Therefore, what is required is that the Social Education movement must receive top priority in the plan of national uplift and regeneration. This alone will not suffice. A new spirit of social service must be created and all the sources of voluntary service must be harnessed in educating the masses. Today a lot of time, energy and money too are being wasted in political squabbles. In the context of things, this waste is most deplorable. In a free India, the emphasis must now shift from politics to social service. The youth of the country must concentrate on the nation-building activities. Social service has today become a science and has developed a technique of its own, which must be learnt by our young men and women. We have before us the example of nations, which after being free have achieved almost complete literacy within a few years. Turkey under the personal leadership of Mustafa Kamal Pasha, its first President, launched such a great educational movement in the twenties of this century that within a few years the percentage of illiterates was reduced from 90 to 25. Similarly, in Russia today 90 per cent of the people are literate as against only 15 per cent a couple of decades ago. The same is the case with Mexico where a high percentage of literacy has been achieved within a few years. We in India also can achieve similar results, if only we have a

will to do so. This is a mass movement embracing millions. It must have, therefore, the fullest and willing co-operation of the people. We must have an army of trained workers—the people both educated and uneducated with us in this national movement. Amongst the many forms of social service, in which voluntary workers can and must participate, educating the masses is the noblest. The urgency of solving this problem is so great that even compulsion of some form or other can be enforced with very good results. In our city of Bombay—the “Urbs Prima in Indis” we have no less than 12,00,000 illiterate adults even after what we have done. Educated citizens must come forward to help the Committee in the liquidation of mass this illiteracy.

The Fourth Social Education Week

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not take much of your time, but give a few details of the Week's celebrations. This Social Education Week is being celebrated with a double purpose. To arouse the social conscience of our people towards this national problem and to make collections for the Social Education fund. To achieve this the Committee has planned an elaborate programme of activities like mass meetings, processions, radio talks and the like. To emphasise the special aspects of Social Education, each day of the Week will have some special form of activity. Thus today the Week is being inaugurated in your presence. Tomorrow, Monday is the Social Education Pledge Day, when we expect the educated citizens and students in schools and colleges to take a pledge each to educate at least one illiterate person. We also expect illiterate adults in their thousands to take the pledge to be educated within a year. Tuesday will be the Social Service Day, when several forms of social services like cleaning of chawls, visits to hospitals, etc., will be undertaken. Wednesday is the Main Social Education Day, when meetings will be held in educational institutions and labour areas and intensive collection of funds will be done by thousands of student volunteers through the sale of Social Education button flags, one rupee, four annas and one anna Social Education coupons and through box collections. There will be several torch processions in the different areas of the city and you are requested to join them.

Thursday is the Cultural Day, when Mushaira and Kajli programmes as well as several cultural activities will be held. On Friday, Health and Sanitation Day, slum cleaning work will be done along with a big demonstration of physical culture activities. Saturday will be the Civic Day, when efforts will be made in various ways to inculcate the civic sense amongst the people in their daily life. I request you to join in all these activities of the Week. I also request the hundreds of social service organisations, small and big, to co-operate in the Week's programme and to make it a success.

Collection Target Rs. 1,25,000

Besides these activities, there will be throughout the Week, collection for the Committee's Social Education Fund; when thousands of students and Social Education workers will approach you seeking donations from you, and I hope you will pay your mite. This year's target for the fund is Rs. 1,25,000. I know the response of citizens every year is progressively generous, and I am confident this time also it will stand the test. Dr. Radhakrishnan has returned to India only this afternoon to inaugurate this Week and I am sure his presence to-day will enable us to achieve not only our immediate objectives, but also give a momentum to the Social Education movement in this city and the country. Let us all join in the prayer of our scriptures."

"Lead me from Darkness to Light".

Shri Champaklal G. Modi, President of the Bombay City Social Education Committee, delivered the following Welcome Address :

On behalf of the members of the Bombay City Social Education Committee and myself it gives me great pleasure to welcome Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of the Union of India, in our midst this evening. As an eminent educationist, philosopher and statesman of international repute, he is known throughout the world. Dr. Radhakrishnan, the philosopher, turned himself into a successful diplomat when he accepted the honoured post of India's Ambassador in Soviet Russia—a post which he adorned with unique distinction. He has proved himself to be a moral and spiritual link between the East and the West and the Parliament has

honoured itself in electing him as the first Vice-President of our great Republic. We are glad that Dr. Radhakrishnan has been elected the President of the Unesco. It is, indeed, a glad sign for a brighter future of the world, and we do hope along with him, that a new atmosphere of peace will dawn over world affairs. We heartily welcome you, Sir, in our midst today, and we express our gratitude that you have been able to spare time to inaugurate our Fourth Social Education Week this evening.

Unesco's Associated Project.

As you are aware, the problem of eradicating illiteracy is a world problem embracing 120 crores of human beings all over the world. The Unesco of which you, Sir, are the President, has been waging a war against illiteracy and ignorance all over the world for the past six years. Even in India with the co-operation of our Government, the Unesco has been helping us by conducting Pilot Projects in educational, scientific and cultural fields. You will be glad to know that our Committee has been recognised as an Associated Project of the Unesco in the spread of Adult Fundamental Education. Through its agency the Committee has received gift coupons of 14 community radio sets for backward areas of the city.

The Committee's Work.

The inauguration of the Week is a fitting occasion to survey the progress made by our Committee in the movement of Social Education in Greater Bombay. Beginning in 1939 as a literacy campaign with the object of eradicating illiteracy, it has gradually enlarged its scope in making illiterate adults not only literate, but also socially educated in order that they may occupy their proper place as complete citizens in a democratic country. You will be glad to know that during the last 14 years, the Committee has given the benefits of Social Education to 4 lakhs of men and women of whom $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs including 50,000 women have passed the literacy test. In addition, it may be mentioned that a further $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakh of adults attended the Committee's post-literacy classes. This brings the total number of persons educated by the Committee to over 5 lakhs—a matter of no small pride for the Committee, especially if the handicaps and limitations inherent in such a mass movement are

kept in view. In fact, the work of the Committee is to some extent also reflected in the rise of the literacy percentage in the city from 39% to 50% during the last decade. As a result of the Committee's ceaseless work, we find today in Bombay a well organised and firmly established mass movement of Social Education, which we hope will lead the great City of Bombay rapidly along the goal of being the first fully literate city in India.

Ten Year Plan.

In order to achieve this object the Committee had planned as early as 1946 its Ten Year Plan for educating 7 lakhs of adult illiterates between the ages of 15 to 45 within a period of ten years. The Plan, however, had to be readjusted due to the unexpected influx of population in the city during the decade just over with the result that the population of Greater Bombay today is 30 lakhs instead of 15 lakhs estimated then. The Committee had, therefore, to face the problem of educating over 12 lakhs of illiterate adults, which necessitated the acceleration of the movement. However, the limited resources at the disposal of the Committee could not enable it to extend and intensify the movement as was required to meet the new circumstances. In spite of this, you will be glad to learn that in the present triennium commencing from 1948, the Committee has been educating every year on an average 25,000 adults as against 13,000, 12,000, 20,000 adults per year in the previous three years. Even more encouraging is the work for the year 1951-52 when out of an enrolment of 45,060, 35,000 men and women were made literate. In addition another 16,000 adults studied in the post-literacy classes, bringing the total number of adults benefited to over 51,000.

Bombay - "Illiteracy clearing House".

Even at the present progressive rate of educating 25,000 adults per year, it would take well-nigh 40 years to educate all the 12 lakhs of illiterates of our City. I should like to draw attention here to an important fact which is often lost sight of. Bombay is one of the greatest industrial cities in India. As such it attracts every year thousands of workers from the rural areas, practically from all over India, to work in the hundreds of mills, factories and work-

shops of the city. You find the Marathis and the Gujaratis, the Uttar Bharatiyas and the Pathans, the Telugu and the Malayalees flocking to Bombay city in search of employment. A vast majority of these new comers are illiterate men and women. The result is that the Committee's task becomes vaster and more arduous. In order that the work of the Committee may be properly assessed, it is appropriate to remember that so far as Greater Bombay is concerned, we are peculiarly situated in that we have to solve the double problem of educating people migrating every year from the rural areas and also those in the city proper. This is why we call the Committee's work as being done not merely in the urban areas but also in the numerous rural areas far flung from the City of Bombay. In fact, Bombay has become a sort of a clearing house for illiteracy in the land. The Committee educates over 50,000 people year by year. After being educated in the Committee's centres when these people go back to their villages they spread the message of Social Education amongst their own brethren. Thus the Committee's work to some extent is almost of an all-India character and has to be recognised as such and shall I say should receive assistance from the Centre on that basis to continue it.

Social Education Activities.

The Committee has from the inception taken a broader and comprehensive view of Social Education. The instruction imparted in the Committee's classes ranges from literacy to subjects like health, sanitation, civics, history, geography and general knowledge. All this is done by the classroom technique as well as through new techniques like talks and discussions, visual education, circulating libraries, news-sheets, recreational hours, cultural programmes, trips and excursions. The Committee has also planned a scheme of training in simple handicrafts but its implementation has been held up for lack of sufficient finance. I would like in this connection to refer to the recent experiment in craft-training carried on by the Committee. Last July, the Committee organised a "Leather Craft" training centre, and I am glad to say that a hundred of our teachers joined it and learnt the simple craft of preparing "chappals". These

teachers are trained in the simple craft so that they in turn may teach this craft to the adults of their centres.

Need of a Training Centre.

Training for Social Education teachers and workers has been recognised by the Committee as an essential factor requisite for the success of the Social Education movement. The Committee has been conducting, from time to time, short-term training courses to train its workers. It has just completed a fortnight-back an intensive training course on a mass scale attended by 800 Social Education teachers and workers. It is hoped that the training imparted would enable the Committee to further improve and enhance the tone, the quality and the content of instruction imparted in the centres. But, as we know, such short term courses have their own limitations. In the matter of training, I should, therefore, like to repeat that the time has come when there should be a permanent full-fledged Training College for Social Education workers with an year's course at the end of which a diploma in Social Education could be awarded to the successful candidates. I would further suggest that Bombay with its multi-lingual centres for Social Education and with rural areas in the vicinity and with other numerous training facilities would serve as the most suitable place for locating such a training institute in Western India.

The Committee's Finances

In the matter of finances, the Committee's main sources of income are (i) Government grant, (ii) Municipal grant and (iii) public donations. As regards the grant from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it gives me pleasure to record here that it has enhanced its annual grants during the last few years, so that it now stands at Rs. 1 lakh. We do, however, hope that in view of the urgency of Social Education and the magnitude of the task, Municipality will see the need of augmenting the grant.

In the matter of Government grant, the Government of Bombay, when the Ten Year Plan was approved by it, had sanctioned a grant at the rate of 50% of the annual expenditure. However, in recent years it has not only effected a cut of 6½%, but also limited the grant to only Rs. 1,42,000 per year even though the expenditure of the

Committee has been increasing. This cut has adversely affected the extension and expansion of the movement. This cut is inopportune as under the new content of Social Education several items there of have to be worked out which require increased resources.

We have been told that Social Education Workers should tap other sources of income such as voluntary contributions from the public. Let me tell you that we have been making ceaseless efforts to secure voluntary donations to the cause. In fact, this very Week is being celebrated with a view to make collections for the Social Education fund. But voluntary contributions will always be limited and can never take the place of Government grants. In view of this, it is hoped that the Government of Bombay would reconsider the position and give much larger grants to this Committee to enable it to carry forward its nation-building activity at a quicker pace.

In this connection let me mention the fact, that in the matter of securing donations for the cause of Social Education, the Committee has to face constant disappointments, because donations from generous donors for Social Education are not exempted from payment of Income Tax on the ground that donations given for Primary Education are not exempt from Income Tax. Social education is bracketed with Primary Education and is considered as a State subject. The education imparted by our Committee is out-of-school education of the adult - not of the child - and in a much broader sense it is rightly said to be essential for even the so-called educated. It cannot, therefore, be associated with Primary Education. Even the Government themselves have given Social Education a place of top-priority in its nation-building activities. As the adult students come to Bombay from all parts of India, the problem is an all-India one and is not confined to the Bombay State. We, therefore, appeal to the Central Government and especially to the Finance Department to take a broader view of what is perhaps at the most a convention of the British regime and exempt donations to the Committee from Income-Tax assessment like other approved charities. The loss to Government by way of revenue from such an exemption

may be very negligible compared to the immense benefit derived by the nation.

Employers of Labour

In order to expand the movement even with its present financial position, the Committee sought the co-operation of employers of labour. I am glad to say that they are coming forward to educate their workers. The Committee has within the last two years implemented its scheme of organising Social Education classes in mills and factories and the response is encouraging. Already 45 textile mills and 10 big factories have been enthusiastic in permitting us to conduct 250 Social Education classes in their premises and the employers have been meeting the expenditure of the Committee on these classes.

Voluntary Social Service

It is said that, to expand and intensify the movement within the shortest possible time, it is necessary to secure voluntary aid and efforts. My experience tells me that the progress of the movement on an entirely voluntary basis, as it is at present, is bound to be very slow. We have been trying to enlist the co-operation of students, teachers, professors and others as voluntary workers. The response has not been so encouraging. As an instance, although the State Government by its resolution has requested the educational institutions in Bombay to organize and conduct at least one Social Education Centre, we do not know how many institutions have implemented the request of the Government made so far back as August 1950. I do not know how long it will take to kindle the conscience of the educated classes to come forward voluntarily as crusaders in the cause. Unless, therefore, some sort of compulsion on educational institutions, teachers and students of Colleges is enforced, it will take decades to achieve complete literacy amongst the masses. Some sort of legislation on semi-compulsory basis be initiated by the Central Government so that the liquidation of illiteracy may take a much shorter time.

Nation-wide Movement

The movement of Social Education has, thanks to the lead given by the Government of India, now developed into an all-India movement. It is gradually spreading into the remotest corners of

India. The Government declared in 1949, only two years after the advent of freedom, that the Social Education movement should be so intensified that within a period of five years, the percentage of literacy be raised from 18% to 50% i.e., we have to educate by 1954-55 not less than 10 crores of adult men and women of India. More than a couple of years have already passed since the target was fixed, and though some progress is being made, it cannot be said to be sufficiently quick to enable India to attain the goal by 1954-55. The Central Government is going ahead with plans for accelerating the movement. Social Education has already been incorporated in the National Five Year Plan as an integral part of national regeneration and progress. To begin with, in the 55 Community Multi-Purpose Development Projects which have been inaugurated all over India on 2nd October, 1952, the Gandhi Jayanti Day, for the social and economic uplift of the masses, Social Education has been integrated as one of the important items therein. Thus viewed from an all-India point of view, the movement is gradually gathering strength, and let us hope we shall see India fully educated within a much shorter period.

The Social Education Week

Friends, the Social Education Week will be inaugurated to-day by our honoured guest. The Week has a two-fold purpose—first to awaken the illiterate masses as well as the educated classes to the need of Social Education to-day, and secondly to collect funds for the movement. This inauguration of the Week at the hands of Dr. Radhakrishnan, will I hope, help to achieve these two immediate objectives. In addition, Sir, your message to-day will be a source of inspiration to us all—to the Social Education workers of Bombay as well as to the masses whom it is our privilege to serve. Jai Hind!

Dr. Radhakrishnan's Address

India's Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurating the Fourth Social Education Week, held, the ideal of the people of Western Europe, "who have the one supreme purpose of reconstructing their society and renewing themselves," as

worthy of being pursued by the Indian people.

During his recent visit to Europe, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, he had found people dedicating themselves to the task of rebuilding their countries out of the ruins in which the last war had left them.

It was that spirit of reconstruction and renewal that should animate the people of India, the Vice-President asserted.

Dr. Radhakrishnan delivered a panegyric on Social Education.

"All Education", he remarked, "is social". Education was the transmission of technical skills and cultural traditions from one generation to another. Its main purpose waste enable those who were educated to live as responsible citizens of the community.

The Indian philosopher said: "Any education which is not social is to be dismissed as no real education at all. In our country, there is a good deal of illiteracy. But we need not think that every man who is unlettered is uneducated".

There were masses in India who might not be literate. But they had the elements of true culture. They had ideas about the nature of the universe, their place in destiny, some working conception of *God*, *Maya*, *Karma* and *Moksha*.

Over a hundred million people went to the polls in the last election and though many of them were not literate, they showed great discrimination, a great awareness of political problems, conscious of future possibilities. Therefore, literacy need not be confused with education.

"I may tell you," the Vice-President continued, "there are nations in the world where universal education prevails. But those nations have shown themselves as lacking in the fundamentals of true culture. This kind of half education disintegrates the mind of man, disorganises the nature of man and makes him a helpless victim of any kind of leader who takes hold of him. There are men who have become puppets susceptible to manipulation at will by the so-called leaders of this or that political, ideological and religious persuasion."

"Sanctity of the individual"

Dr. Radhakrishnan said: "We in our country have always adhered to the tradition of defending the liberties of the human mind. If you wish to know the right attitude the teacher has to adopt

towards his pupil, you will have to look into that great classic, the Bhagavat Gita. There, the pupil, perplexed by many doubts and difficulties, not sure of what he should do, approaches his teacher and asks him what is right for him, to do. The teacher explains to him the best he knows and then winds up by saying 'Do as you please,' protecting the integrity of the individual.

"The teacher makes out that nothing should be done by the pupil (the individual) if his own mind is not satisfied and if his own conscience is not pleased.

"There is nothing more sacred in the world than the sanctity of the individual. The individual is not an anonymous unit. He is not to be regarded as item in the telephone directory. He has a soul, a mind, and a conscience which should not be a duplicate of another man's mind. Nobody should impose any opinion on his pupil. Teaching is not indoctrination. Teaching is something which should elicit the great possibilities from the pupil. The purpose of education is to protect the individual from the encroachments of dictators, big business or State authorities. Its purpose is to make him feel that he has a conscience, that he has a right to live".

The independence of the individual, Dr. Radhakrishnan pointed out, should not be mistaken for impudence or impertinence. Any one who was truly educated would have to have humility of spirit. "In our country, *vidya* or learning always goes with *vinaya* or humility. Learning without humility will be a source of conceit as far as uncultured people are concerned."

Education in the proper sense of the term was literacy plus discipline plus a kind of appreciation of the true values of society. "If you are educated in that sense of the term, you will rage against the evils which infest our society. If you have that true spirit of sociality, you will not remain silent when you see round about you poverty, disease, hunger and immense distances of wealth and poverty, when you find prolonged unemployment of intellectuals, when you find bitterness and frustration."

The Vice-President observed: "You will feel it your duty to do your best to

bring about a more satisfactory adjustment of relations so that every individual may feel that it is his right to live the full virtues of body, mind and spirit. Unless it is possible to re-organise your society in such a manner, you cannot say that your education has been complete.

"We, who happen to be in a privileged position to call ourselves educated must share today the nation's shame and guilt and do our utmost to bring about a more satisfactory adjustment of relations between the common man and the society."

What was required was not merely the re-organisation of the society, but a renaissance, re-birth and renewal so that the people might feel that they belonged to a fold which had life, not dead or stale.

"Our problem today is to make our society something of which the lowest member of the society may feel proud. It is the reconstruction of the society that must engage our attention."

Dr. Radhakrishnan congratulated the Social Education Committee on its efforts to create new enthusiasm for building New India. He hoped that the movement would receive greater encouragement from the public.

Shri B. M. Kapadia, Social Education Officer, read messages received from the Chief Justice of India, Shri Pattanjali Shastri, General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of India, Shri B. G. Kher, High Commissioner of India, Shri C. M. Trivedi, Governor of Punjab, Shri B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shri Prakash, Governor of Madras, Shri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, Shri Fazal Ali, Governor of Orissa, Shri Jairamadas Doulatram, Governor of Assam, Shri Yadavendra Singhji, Rajpramukh of Pepsu, Shri Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Minister for Finance, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health and many others.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Radhakrishnan and other various organisations and schools for having very kindly participated in the procession and in the inauguration function.

364 Adult Education Centres in Chingleput District

Third Week Celebrated throughout Tamilnad and Andhra

Adult Education effort in Chingleput District would seem to be gathering momentum from the middle of October 1952, that is, ever since Sri H. S. Paul took charge as Collector.

As is well known to Adult Educationists in South India, as Collector of South Arcot and as President of the South Arcot District Adult Education Committee, Sri H. S. Paul did his best for the movement in pursuance of the G. O. that the objective of liquidation of adult illiteracy must be the concern of the entire administration in all its Departments and not the duty of the officers of the Education Department alone:

Sri Paul successfully persuaded the District Officers of all the Departments to visit Adult Education Centres during their official tours and give talks to the people. More than 730 Centres are now working in South Arcot, the District Committee, supported by a net-work of Taluk Committees, finding the necessary funds.

It is Sri Paul's plan to organise Adult Education effort in Chingleput District on the lines followed in South Arcot. The Third South Indian Adult Education Week came in handy and at an opportune time. On 25-10-1952 a meeting was held of the District Officers of all Departments, members of the Madras State Legislative Assembly and the Madras State Legislative Council and other non-officials who are members in various District Committees; and a permanent District Committee for Adult Education work was constituted comprising 84 members. The Collector was nominated as the *ex-officio* President and the District Educational Officer as the *ex-officio* Secretary and Sri M. R. Ramachandran as the Treasurer.

The first meeting of the Chingleput District Adult Education Committee was held on 6-11-1952, when Sri T. Purushottam, M.L.C., was nominated as the Joint Secretary and six more members were coopted. Detailed plans were drawn up for taking full opportunity of the Third Adult Education Week, and to organise a large number of Adult Education Centres throughout the District. Different batches were formed, each under a leader, and a detailed programme for each of the batches to visit villages to start Centres was drawn up. Intensive propaganda was done and Centres were started during the Week. Reports were obtained from the leaders of the

various groups and from the Revenue Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars about the work done. Almost all the members of the District Committee took active part in the work during the Week. The reports received show that there is great enthusiasm among, and also great demand from, the adults themselves to get educated through the Adult Education Centres. The attendance is very good at many Centres. There is so much rush in some places that, for want of sufficient accommodation, equipments and sufficient number of teachers, admission has had to be restricted. Owing to the same handicaps, women had to be denied the privilege of attending Adult Education Centres. The Collector President visited some villages and started some Centres subsequently, and he found the demand for Adult Education to be great in the District.

On 29-11-52, the District Adult Education Committee met again and reviewed the work done so far. It was found that 364 new Adult Education Centres have been started throughout the District during the month. Arrangements have been made to inform the District Educational Officer about the Centres started. Forms are being distributed to the various Centres, so that they may apply for recognition and aid after working regularly for at least one month. The total number of Centres for recognition by the Education Department allotted to Chingleput District is not considered high or sufficient. The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to get more Centres allotted to this district. Arrangements have also been made for the effective supervision of the Centres through the Taluk Committees which have been formed in every Taluk and also by asking

all the District Officers of all the Government Departments to instruct their subordinate officers to visit Adult Education Centres whenever they happen to spend their evening time in the villages. If such Centres, which continue to work well, are all recognised by the District Educational Officer quickly enough and if the teachers are paid allowances regularly, the Centres are sure to continue to function properly and much useful work can be done, as the response from the adults, who are to be benefited, is really encouraging.

Chingleput District

Kancheepuram: The Week was celebrated according to programme at all the twelve Adult Literacy Schools run by the Municipal Council. Processions were taken out and meetings held. Charts, booklets, reading sheets and aids and pictures were exhibited. Municipal Councillors, the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal Education Supervisor, Officers of all Government Departments and influential and prominent non-officials addressed meetings and also otherwise participated in the celebrations. Presiding over a public meeting, Sri B. C. Gangopadhyay, M.A., I.A.S., Assistant Collector, Chingleput, appealed to the public to give maximum co-operation in driving illiteracy away from India.

Uthiramerur:—The Week was duly celebrated by the local District Board High School. Two short dramas in Tamil were enacted by the pupils stressing the importance of Adult Education. The High School staff and pupils visited the Tirupulivanam village with posters, kettle drums and bugle. The village Elementary School teachers and pupils joined in the demonstration. A public meeting was held and addressed by the teachers and the "Chief Minister" of the High School Parliament. Money was collected. Easy-reading Tamil books were presented by the High School pupils to the Adult Literacy School just started in the village. The President of the local Panchayat Board gave his best co-operation.

Uthukottai Range:—Instructions were issued to all schools through their respective Teachers Associations urging the Headmasters to celebrate the Week. The District Board President's proceedings made it obligatory on Headmasters to open Adult Literacy Centres in their respective schools during the Week. The Week was

duly celebrated in Uthukottai, Nagalapuram, Palavakkam, Vadamathurai, Vengalpuram, Pennalupet, Rallapadi, Periyapalayam, Hanumanthapuram. Five recognised Adult Education Centres have been functioning in the Range. About 26 new Centres were opened in the Range during the Week. Sri V. Govindaswamy Naidu, M.L., Sri A. Raghava Reddhar, District Board Member, Sri Dharmalingam, M.L.A., Janab B. L. B. Khan, President, Uthukottai Panchayat Board, Sri G. Narasimhalu, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sri Rajagopal Reddi, a former District Board Member, Srimati Kamala, a School Assistant, Sri Balakrishnan, Revenue Inspector, Sri Chakrapani Mudaliar, Sri Chenchu Naidu, District Board Member, and a good number of teachers played their part.

Chittoor District

Tirupati:—At a meeting of the Adult Education Committee convened by the Municipal Commissioner Sri A. Sankaraya, B.A., B.Ed., and held on 4-11-1952, Sri B. Narayanaswami Raju, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, presiding, plans were discussed and settled for celebrating the Week. Office-bearers for 1952-1953 were elected. A Finance Sub-committee was formed to collect funds for Adult Education work. It was resolved to start two Adult Education Centres, one at the S.V. High School, Tirupati, and the other at the Municipal Elementary School in Doddapuram Street, both of them to be run by the Social Service League of the S. V. College. The Week was inaugurated on 8-11-1952 by Sri K.M. Krishnamurthy, B.A., B.L., Additional District Munsiff. A procession of College and High School students and prominent citizens was taken out, the Municipal Commissioner and the Municipal Health Officer leading the same. Addressing a public meeting, Sri K. M. Krishnamurthy explained the purpose and objective of the Week, Sri J. Chenna Reddi, M.A., B.O.L., B.Ed., Head of the Department of Telugu, S. V. College, appealed for a sympathetic approach. Sri V.S. Venkatanarayana, M.A., B.Ed., Headmaster, Municipal High School, Tirupati, emphasised the need for a band of selfless workers. Sri P. Krishnamurti, a member of the Social Service League, also addressed the gathering, and the Municipal Commissioner proposing a vote of thanks answered criticisms of persons who took a pessimistic view of the Adult Education

movement. The second day of the Week was celebrated at the S. V. High School when Sri K. Vaidyanathan, M.A., Lecturer in History, S. V. College, gave a demonstration of teaching letters and words to adult learners. On the third day of the Week Sri S. Palaniswamy, M.A., L.T., explained the part that Libraries could play in spreading Adult Education; Dr. J. Veeraswamy and Mr. K. James Karl spoke about the scope of the movement; it was proposed to collect books for starting a local Adult Education library. Sri A. Sankaraya urged the teachers to write books suited to adult learners for which there was a keen demand and the lack of which was a handicap. As decided two Adult Education Centres were opened, the second one on the last day of the Week when Sri A. Sankaraya gave a demonstration of teaching. Srimati K. Ranganayaki Amma, M.A., L.T., Principal, Women's College, Tirupati, presiding, the meeting held on the fifth day of the Week was addressed by Sri M. Morram Reddi, B.A. B. Ed., Headmaster, S. V. High School, stating that adults had to be handled tactfully and that College students who had leisure and were capable of earnest work could do much; Sri Erla Pulliah Chetty, Municipal Councillor, emphasised the need for sustained effort. Messrs N. Appaswamy, S. Rama Rao, M.A., Sivasankara Rao, M.Sc., Physics Professor, M. Sadasiva Reddi, Vidwan, and M. Srinivasachari, a former Municipal Chairman, spoke on the various aspects of the problem of mass illiteracy; Srimati Ranganayaki Amma said that the Women's College also would start a Social Service League and carry on Adult Education work. Sri C. Anna Rao, inaugurating the new Centre at the S. V. High School, suggested that college students might prepare notes of lessons in consultation with their Professors and try to write texts in simple and chaste language for the use of adults. Sri A. Sankaraya said that there was need for adequate supply of suitable books and that the books already published by the South Indian Adult Education Association might be supplied to the Centre.

South Arcot District

Sri B. Seetharaman, Honorary District Organiser S.I.A.E.A., reports: A procession of adults and school children was taken out at Thirunathigai, Panrutti. A public meeting was held in the Municipal High

School, Cuddalore, on 8-11-1952, Sri T. R. Chakrapani Aiyengar, Advocate, presiding, when Janab Syed Peersha, Municipal Commissioner and Joint Secretary, South Arcot District Adult Education Association, read the second Annual Report of the District Committee, and Sri T. R. Deenadayal, D.E.O., South Arcot, and Mrs. Pattammal spoke on the importance of Adult Education. On 9-11-1952, a public meeting was held at Sathambadi, Gingee Taluk, Sri M. Pandurangam, Revenue Inspector, presiding, and addressed by Sri M. M. Govindaswami, Secretary, Gingee Adult Education Committee, and myself; Sri T. Dharman, an Adult Education worker, spoke on the working of the Adult Education Centre; Adult Education charts and literacy posters were exhibited and explained to the public; and sweets were distributed by the local Social Adult Education Council. On 10-11-52, a meeting was held at Nayampadi, Satyamangalam Firka, Sri R. Vaidyanathan, Revenue Inspector, presiding, and addressed by myself and Sri Govindaswami explaining the working of the Adult Education Centres in the Firka; and a Pandari Bhajana was conducted by the people. On 11-11-52 a public meeting was held at Kalathampalle, Malayanar Firka, myself presiding, and addressed by Sri Govindaswami explaining the importance of public co-operation in eradicating illiteracy; Sri Guruswamy Aiyar, Village Headman and the teacher, local Adult Education Centre spoke on the importance of Adult Education; and a drama, 'Dayalam' was staged by the adult learners of the Centre. On 12-11-52 a meeting was held in Kagpai village in Vallam Firka, Sri R. Jayaramachandra Aiyar, Tahsildar and Vice President, Taluk Adult Education Committee, presiding, and the Adult Literacy Drive plans of the South Indian Adult Education Association were explained by Sri M. Govindaswami and myself. A drama entitled "Sundari" was staged by the adult learners of the local Centre.

Tiruchirapalli District.

A General Body meeting of the Tiruchirapalli District Adult Education Committee was held on 2-11-52, Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan, Vice President, presiding in the unavoidable absence of the Collector President. The following members were

present: Sri C. C. Pattabhiraman, Dr. R. Sambasivan, Sri V Venkatasubbiah, Dr. R. Sambamoorthy, D. H. O., Sri L. N. Parameswara Pillay, Sri K. N. Ranganatha Sastry, D. E. O., Sri Trilok Seetaram, Sri Ramalingam, Municipal Commissioner and Sri Acharya. A number of Resolutions were adopted. It was resolved to celebrate the Third South Indian Adult Education Week from 8th to 12th November 1952 in co-operation with the Tiruchi Municipal Council. It was decided that the District Committee and its Rural Social workers should co-operate with the various committees formed for the purposes by the local authorities. A Sub-committee consisting of Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan, Dr. R. Sambasivan, Dr. V. Subramaniam, Sri Trilok Sitaram and Sri V. Venkatasubbiah was formed, with Dr. P. A. S. Raghavan as convener, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the Week. A sum of Rs. 250 was sanctioned for the Week celebration expenses, and the Sub-committee was authorised to make collections from the public. It was resolved to order for 25,000 button hole flags from the Central South Indian Adult Education Week Committee, Madras. It was resolved that the District Adult Education Committee, Tiruchirappalli, "will not contribute any amount towards the expenses of the South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras, except to pay 20 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of flags, if the flags are obtained from the South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras." It was resolved to address the Press in the State and particularly in the District, requesting them to draw the attention of the public towards Adult Education by writing editorials and publishing articles on Adult Education.

Tiruvanaikoil:—The Week was celebrated at the Middle School. Sri Ramachandran, the Headmaster, addressing a meeting, said: India could retain and maintain her Independence unimpaired only if her people became cent percent literate and hence capable of taking care of themselves. The percentage of literacy, was amazingly low, only 18, when compared to other countries. If true democracy was to prevail in India, her adult voters should be able to exercise their franchise intelligently and in favour of the right type of persons and see that the country was administered in the best manner possible.

It was therefore necessary to see that every illiterate adult was given the chance to become literate, through an Adult Education Centre. It was the duty of the educated to make education available to the uneducated. As Swami Vivekananda had observed, if the poor people would not come to have their education, steps should be taken to see that education went to them. Rich persons should provide funds for the good cause. On 10-11-52, flags were sold, the public response was voluntary and heartfelt. On 12-11-52, members of the Social Service League of the School went about backward area carrying placards with various slogans: 'Adult Education is indispensable'; 'Although you did not learn when you were young, you may learn at least now when you are of advanced age'; 'Educate yourselves in order to strengthen the foundations of our Democracy'; 'Education is necessary to assert rights'; 'Getting educated is good, even if you have to beg for the same'. 'Adult Education is first and foremost need'; In the evening the Headmaster addressed a public meeting appealing to the adults in the area to get themselves educated.

Turaiyur:—A public meeting was held on the Inauguration Day in the maidan opposite the Local Adult Literacy School, Sri M. Venkataraman, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Turaiyur Range, presiding. Sri K. M. Radhakrishnan, member of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association, addressing the meeting, said it was appalling that about fifteen crores of adults in India were illiterate; it was deplorable that symbols had to be used during the first General Election in Independent India to indicate the parties contesting the election, and that there was need for male and female figures even at public latrines. The 'each-one-teach-one' was the most effective and quickest way of wiping out adult illiteracy. The purpose of the Week was explained by Sri T. S. Govinda Rao, Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools. Sri R. Ramanathan, Health Inspector, Turaiyur, gave a magic lantern lecture on the value of Adult Education. The chairman expressed high appreciation of the propaganda songs sung by the adult pupils and awarded 'Adult Literacy Certificates'. He said the school was doing good work and deserved to be strengthened by the local people's co-operation. Sri K. M. Radhakrishnan, Teacher

Manager of the Adult Literacy School, proposed a vote of thanks.

Madurai District

Dindigul: The Dindigul Taluk Adult Education Committee was constituted at a meeting held in the Sub-Collector's Office on 7-11-52, Sri A.K. Kunhikannan Nambiar, B.A., (Hons.) Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul, presiding. The Committee consists of Sri A.K. Kunhikrishnan Nambiar (Patron), Sri K. Ganesan, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Dindigul Municipal Council, (President), Srimati Asirvatham, Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, (Secretary) Sri K. Sivan Pillai, Taluk Propagandist (Joint Secretary) and 24 members. On 8-11-52, Srimati Asirvatham inaugurated the Week; a procession of school children led by Bhajana parties was taken out; a meeting of teachers was held in the Crane Hall and addressed by Sri S. Venkatachari, Junior Deputy Inspector of Schools and Sri S. Ignatius, Supervisor of Municipal Schools; a meeting of students of St. Mary's High School was held and addressed by Sri K. Sivan Pillai, Taluk Propagandist; an exhibition of Adult Education charts and books and Grow-More-Food materials collected by the demonstrators of Dindigul was opened by the popular Municipal Commissioner, Sri A. C. Kandappan, who congratulated the organisers and whose appeal led to a large number of visitors and a public meeting was held in the Gandhi Maidan, Sri A. K. Kunhikannan Nambiar, Revenue Divisional Officer, presiding, when Adult Education songs were sung by the students of the J.P. Lane Adult-School, a dance recital was given by the pupils of the Pensioner Street Adult School, and Mr. Daniel Joseph, Headmaster of the Government Training School for Men, explained the significance of the Week. The Chairman of the meeting said that the progress of India depended mainly on the success of the Literacy Drive sponsored jointly by officials and non-officials, and Sri K. Ganesa Aiyar thanked all those who were contributing to the success of the Week. On the second day of the Week, a procession of school children was taken out in the forenoon and a public meeting was held in the evening at the Arockia Matha Street Centre, Reverend Father J. Alapatt, S. J. Superior and Headmaster, St. Mary's High School, Dindigul, presiding. Songs and dance recitals were given, and an in-

teresting drama was enacted and Sri Singarayar, Secretary of the Teachers' Association appealed to all adults to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the Adult School, and the Chairman promised to give all possible help. On the third day of the Week, 124 lady teachers of Dindigul met at the Government Training School for Men; Srimati Asirvatham explained to them how they could make a success of Adult Literacy Drive; the Adult school teacher gave a demonstration on the quick method of teaching adult women; the lady teachers then divided themselves into batches street-war and did house to house propaganda, Janab Jamilaun, an untiring and sincere social worker and teacher, giving them valuable guidance. This campaign by lady teachers, the first of the kind, roused great enthusiasm and was warmly appreciated and welcomed everywhere. A public meeting was held in the evening Sri K. Ganesan, Municipal Chairman, presiding, and addressed by Vidwan Murugasan of St. Mary's High School, Dindigul, exhorting the people to join the drive initiated by the Taluk Committee; the Chairman expressed heart-felt thanks to "the tired but cheerful looking lady teachers for the yeoman service" they had rendered. On the fourth day of the Week, in the forenoon, a procession of school children in Mettupathy area was taken out, Sri K. Sivanpillai, Taluk Propagandist, addressed the students of the Municipal High School, Dindigul, on the role they could play in making people literate; a public meeting was held in the evening, Sri S. Palanivelu, M.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Dindigul, presiding, and addressed by Srimati Mary Lazarus, M.A., L.T., Sri Palanivelu, in his concluding speech, said that in many instances poor illiterate people were being exploited by the selfish literates, and that such a state of affairs could be remedied by bands of selfless workers devoting themselves to the great task of wiping out illiteracy. On the last day of the Week, celebrated at Nagalnagar Centre, Sri A. K. Kunhikannan Nambiar, Revenue Divisional Officer, addressed the students of St. Mary's High School: he told them it was their duty to work for Adult Education; he appealed to them each to teach at least one during the Week on the lines indicated by the Taluk Propagandist. An elocution contest was held, and it was open to students of all High Schools, and

Training Schools, Sri M. S. Muniswamy, M.L.A., presiding a public meeting was held in the evening, when Adult Education songs and dance recitals were given; Sri S. V. Kumaraswamy B.A., L.T., addressing the meeting, appealed to the illiterate people of Nagalnagar to attend the Adult School regularly. Adult Education Medals were distributed to the winners in the elocution contest. In his concluding speech the Chairman explained the steps taken by the Central and State Governments to eradicate adult illiteracy and requested one and all to give co-operation. Sri K. Venkatachari expressed thanks to all these who had helped make the Week a success.

Barlagundu: An Adult Education Committee was formed on 31-10-52, and a programme chalked out on 5-11-1952. The Week was inaugurated at a public meeting held on 8-11-52, Captain N. V. Royan, Adult Education Organiser for Nilakottai, presiding. On 9-11-52, a grand procession was taken out, and meetings were held at important junctions. On 10-11-52 Sri Mahalingam, local Revenue Inspector, distributed flags. On 11-11-52 a public meeting was held, Rev. Jacob, Manager, D. M. & R. Boarding School, presiding, and addressed by the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Board and the Correspondent of the local Adult Literacy School. Sri A. Venkatasamy B.A., L.T., Head Master, Basic Training School, and Sri K. S. Sankaran, Member, District Congress Committee, spoke on various aspects of Adult Education. Two dramas were staged by the students of the Board High School and the staff and students of the D. A. & R. and Basic Training Schools. On 12-11-52 a library was opened in the Adult Education School, the Panchayat Board presenting a set of books published by the South Indian Adult Education Association, and the local Co-operative Stores presenting 25 slates.

Bodinayakanur: On the inaugural day, Sri M. Marimuthu, Adult Education teacher, 7th Ward explained the programme at a public meeting. The Flag Day was duly observed on 10-11-52; the national flag was hoisted, all the people present saluting. On 12-11-52 a procession was taken out with placards and slogan-shouting; a public meeting was held, Sri Sankaralingam Chettiar presiding; Sri S. A. Raj of Pankajam School gave a discourse on 'Kuchelopakyanam'; Sri M. N. Appu Rao spoke on the value of Adult Education;

and an Adult Education Committee was formed. The Week was celebrated similarly also in the Adult Education School, 14th Ward: a local committee was set up and a procession taken out. A public meeting was held on the last day, Sri M. Veerabhadram, Municipal Councillor, presiding. Sri A. Mallingaswami gave an account of Adult Education work done in the past and urged adults, both men and women, to get themselves educated.

Ramanathapuram District

Paramakudi: The Week was duly celebrated from 8-11-52 to 12-11-52. Sri A. Anantanarayana Pillai, B.A., B.L. Advocate, inaugurated the Week. Sri D. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board, Madurai, stressed the importance of Adult Education, and requested every literate member of society to educate at least one illiterate person. A public meeting was held, on 8-11-52 Janab Mohamed Abdul Saryar, Headmaster, Government High School, presiding, and addressed by Sri Kesavaramaswami Thevar. Public meetings were held also on the subsequent days and addressed by Rev. Sourimuthu, B.A., L.T., and Sri P.S. Subramanian teacher, Muslim High School.

Karaikudi:—The Week was celebrated under the auspices of the central Adult Education Committee sponsored by the Karaikudi Municipality. On the inauguration day, prayers were offered in temples, churches and mosques for the success of the Week and the literacy campaign. The Week was inaugurated at a public meeting held in the Municipal Hall, Sri Venkatachalam Chettiar, a newly elected Councillor, presiding, and Sri C. Subbiah, Sub-Registrar, delivering the address. Janab K. Abdul Rahim M.A., Municipal Commissioner, referred to the steady increase in the number of Municipal Adult Education centres and stressed the need for the provision of more incentives to the illiterates to attend the Literacy Centres. A large number of scavengers and gang coolies were present at the meeting. A literacy march was conducted by school children in all the highways and bi-ways of the town. Propaganda meetings were held at ten Municipal Adult Education Centres. Members of the local Central Committee visited the various Centres and reviewed the work being done and explored the possibilities of future expansion.

Aruppukottai : The Week was celebrated from 8-11-52 to 12-11-52 in all the important Centres of this Taluk. It was inaugurated in the C. S. I. Town High School by the Deputy Tahsildar. The Taluk Adult Education Committee consisting of 24 members was formed. Prayers were offered in temples, churches and mosques. On 10-11-52, a public meeting was held in the S. B. K. High School, the Deputy Tahsildar presiding and addressed by Sri K. Rathinavelu, a leading citizen, Sri Iyyanar, Co-operative Senior Inspector and Sri S. S. Palani-swamy, Municipal Councillor. Variety entertainment was provided by the students. On 11-11-52 another public meeting was held in Devanger High School. On the third day Sri S. M. R. Thangavelu, B.A., Special Deputy Tahsildar for Land Acquisition, delivered an excellent speech which made a great impression on the audience. The Commissioner, Aruppukottai Municipality, presided over the celebrations on the last day. Sri M. S. Ramaswami, Municipal Councillor, and other leading workers spoke on the various aspects of the Adult literacy campaign.

Tirunelveli District

Koilpatti : The Week was inaugurated with special prayers in temples, churches and mosques. A procession of school children led by bhajana parties was taken out. A public meeting was held, Sri V. Rajangam Iyer, M.A., L.T., Headmaster, V.O.C. Board High School, and a member of the Taluk Adult Education Committee, presiding, and addressed by Sri J. Thangapandian B.A., L.T., and Sri Sankaralingam, Assistants of the Board High School. The Chairman said adult illiteracy was a handicap to adult franchise. Sri Guruswami Dikshidar spoke on the importance of Adult Education, and Sri S. Raman, M.A., L.T., Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools, and the Secretary of the Taluk Adult Education Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Coimbatore District.

Ercode :—A meeting of leading persons, officials and non-officials, was held on 6-11-52, in the Taluk Office, and a Taluk Adult Education Committee constituted, with power to coopt, and it was resolved to celebrate the Week as per programme.

Coimbatore :—The Week was celebrated from 27-11-1952 to 29-11-52. On 27-11-52, the Flag Day, a thousand flags

were distributed to the Elementary and Secondary schools. Adult schools were visited. On 28-11-52, the inaugural meeting was held in the Government Training School Hall, Sri S. R. P. Ponnuswami Chettiar, Municipal Chairman, presiding. Messages wishing the Week success received from the Hon'ble Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Minister for Education, Madras State, Sri T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar, M. P. and a former Education Minister of Madras, Sri G. D. Naidu, business magnate, and Sri M. R. Perumal, Adult Education Officer, Tamil Nad, were read. Sri Ponnuswami Chettiar who was proposed to the chair by Sri G. R. Damodaran M. P. explained the necessity for quick liquidation of illiteracy and promised to do his best to increase the number and improve the work of the Adult Literacy Schools. Delivering the inaugural address, Sri C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar, B.A., B. L., ex. Commissioner, H. R. E. Board, Madras, stressed the need for improving the stock of general knowledge of the adults so that they might realise their responsibilities as the citizens of Republican India. Also an exhibition was opened by Sri Ponnuswami Chettiar. Teachers in charge of the exhibits explained their import to the visitors. Five serials were exhibited by the Propaganda Van. The Van was taken to Nanjundapuram, and five serials were exhibited.

Rasipuram :—The Week was celebrated by the Municipal Council according to the programme drawn up in advance. A procession of school children was taken out and public meeting held Sri C. P. Kannaya Naidu, Municipal Chairman, presiding, and addressed by Sri Annavi Gounder, Sub Registrar, Sri Subbaya Gounder, Deputy Tahsildar, Rasipuram, and Mr. S. J. G. Louis, Headmaster, Municipal High School, Rasipuram. An exhibition was held in the Higher Elementary School, and attracted a large number of visitors. On the fourth day books were collected by teachers in charge of Adult Literacy Centres; and on the fifth and last day an Adult Education School was opened in Vivekananda Nagar.

Pollachi :—On the first day of the Week, two public meetings were held, one in the Sarojini Devi Adult Literacy School for Women, Mrs. Kamalam Seshadri presiding; and the other in the Kottampatti Adult Literacy School, Sri A. P. Anganna

Gounder presiding. Addressing the former meeting Mrs. Ahilandammal Ramalingam Pillai explained how education of women was necessary. Addressing the latter meeting Sri K. S. Arumugham asked all the adults to come forward and wipe out illiteracy from the area. On the second-day a procession of Adults and children was taken out; Sri M. Chandrasekharan, Revenue Divisional Officer, hoisted the National Flag. Introducing the Sub Collector, Sri N. Mahalingam, M.L.A. spoke a few words on the need for literacy among the public. In the evening a mass meeting was held in the High School Hall, Sri S. M. Palaniswamy Gounder, Member, Coimbatore District Board, presiding, and addressed by Sri V. N. Arumugam, B.A., (Hons) L.T., and Sri P. S. Subbian, Secretary of the Adult Education Committee. Sri D. S. Sanjeevi Reddiar, Tahsildar, Pollachi Taluk, distributed literacy certificates to 79 adult school pupils who had passed the literacy tests. Sri I. Paul Jesudasan, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Pollachi Range, described the uphill character of the Adult Literacy effort. On the third day a public meeting was held at the Second Ward Adult School, Sri K. G. Ramaswamy Chettiar presiding, and addressed by Sri P. K. Viswanatha Chettiar, Sri Ramamurthy, Sri Subramaniam, Mrs. Thangam Anandaram and Sri Vaidyanathan; and another public meeting was held in the Vadagupalayam Adult School Sri Venkatarama Konar presiding, and addressed by Sri V. R. Krishnaswamy, B.A., Honorary Magistrate, and Sri Karunakaran. On the fourth day, a public meeting was held in the Ladies Club, Srimati Saradambal Chandrasekharan, wife of the Sub Collector, presiding, and addressed by Mrs. Thangam Anandaraman Srimati Sarassabai Jesudasan, Sri N. Mahalingam, M. L. A., Sri R. Jagadeesan, Commissioner, Srimati Ahilandammal and Sri P. S. Subbian. On the last day of the Week, Mrs. Nataraja Aiyar, wife of the Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, presided over a meeting at the Third Ward Adult School for women, and Mrs. Devadass Naidu spoke. Adults attending the Centre gave a few interesting dialogues. Dr. A. Subbian, L.I.M. Municipal Councillor, presided and Sri Subramania Thevar, Supervisor of Municipal Schools and Sri I. Paul Jesudasan spoke at a meeting held at the Fourth Ward Adult School.

Malabar District.

Peravoor:—The Week was duly celebrated at the Adult Education Centre at Manathana Peravoor, Mr. Anto Mories, B.A., B.T., Headmaster, St. Joseph's High School, Thondiyil, presiding. A procession of students and teachers was taken out with Adult Education placards and slogans. A public meeting was held to explain to the people the purpose of the Week and addressed by Sri P. Narayanan Nair (Grama Sevak) and Sri P. Kunhiraman, Adult School teacher.

Ponnani:—The Week was celebrated in various centres in this Range in accordance with the programme issued by the Central Committee. On 8—11—52, a public meeting was held at the M. S. High School, Ponnani Sri T. Rama Kurup, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Ponnani, presiding. Two Lectures were delivered, one by an Adult Education worker, and the other by the Agricultural Demonstrator. An adult school was opened at the M. S. High School. Processions with slogans were taken out; variety entertainment was provided; and a Malayalam farce about Adult Education was staged. On the second, the Mobilisation Day, all the Elementary Schools in the Eswara Mangalam and Haribaramba Amsoms participated in the celebrations. A public meeting was held, Sri P. Gopalan Nair, retired D.T.S. (S.I.R.) presiding, and addressed by Kumari T. R. Thorasia, the Agricultural Demonstrator and the Health Inspector. A magic lantern lecture was given and followed by variety entertainment by Elementary school pupils. The combined efforts of Edapal, Perumparamba and Verur Adult Education Centres made the Flag Day a success. Sri E. Madhavan Nair, T.S.O. presiding. The Centre of the fourth day's celebration was the Vallathol Elementary School Mangalam, Sri K. Narayanan Nair, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Government High School, presided over a public meeting. Literacy certificates were distributed. And there was also a magic lantern lecture. The last day of the Week was celebrated at the A. V. High School, Ponnani. Speeches were made by Sri A. H. Rama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Sri Govinda Varier, T. P. Taravanar and a few others.

• South Kanara District

Bantwat:—The Week was celebrated throughout this sub Taluk in a fitting manner. Adult Education Committees

have been formed on the sub-Taluk and village levels. Processions of school children were taken out on the first day and led by the Deputy Tahsildar and teachers and other important persons, carrying placards, shouting slogans and singing songs. On the second day, public meetings were held and the benefits of Adult Education explained by several speakers. Entertainments and dramas were conducted in schools. On the Flag Day, 10-11-52, flags were sold in the schools. The Adult Education Centres at B. C. Road and Panemangalore were visited by the Deputy Tahsildar along with a few chosen members of the Sub Taluk Committee. The Headmasters of the S. V. S. High School, Banhoal, and S. V. S. Higher Elementary School, Panemangalore, and the teachers of all the Elementary Schools gave their best co-operation.

Kasaragod :—The Taluk Adult Education Committee was reorganised at a meeting held on 1-11-52. On the inauguration day of the Week processions of school children were taken through important streets, and a public meeting was held in the premises of the Taluk Office, Sri M. Umesha Rao, B.A., B.L., President, Taluk Adult Education Committee, presiding, and addressed by Shri K. Srinivasa Sharma, Kannada Pandit, B. E. M. High School, Sri K. M. Bhandary, Advocate, Kasaragod, and Janab Ubaid, teacher, Talangare Muslim Islamic School, explaining the object of the Week. On 9-11-52, a public meeting was held in the premises of the B. M. High School, Mr. C. M. John, Director, Coconut Research Station, Kudlu, presiding, and addressed by Sri P. Aithappa, Kannada Pandit, Board High School, and Sri Seetharama Bhat, teacher, Aided School at Kotoor; two plots relating to Adult Education were enacted by the students of the Nullipady Aided School and the trainees of the Basic Training School, Maipady. On 10-11-52 flags were sold and hundi box collections made. On 11-11-52, Scouts and Guides collected books for libraries from house to house. On 12-11-52, two Adult Education Centres were opened, one by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, and the other by Sri M. M. Krishna Marar, Agronomist of the Research Station at Kudlu. It is hoped more of Adult Education Centres would be opened in this Taluk by and by.

Anantapur District

The Week was celebrated throughout the District with the co-operation of officials and non-officials. The programme given in the Brochure issued by the Central Committee was followed, consisting of processions, variety entertainments, exhibitions, film shows, Propaganda Van movings and public meetings. The Collector, Janab S. Ahmed, I.A.S. inaugurated the Week presiding over a public meeting held in the compound of the Government High School, Anantapur. A resolution moved by the Chairman (Collector) was adopted reconstituting the District Adult Education Committee with the Collector as the President, ex-officio, the President, District Board, as the Vice-President, ex-officio, the District Educational Officer as the Secretary and Treasurer, ex-officio, and twenty-nine members including all the District Officers, M.P.'s, M.L.A.'s, and M.L.O.'s, of the District, and with power to co-opt additional members. Sri Pappur Ramacharlu, President, District Co-operative Central Bank, spoke on the purpose and aims of the Week. The meeting was followed by a cinema show attended by about 800 men and women. In Dharmavaram Taluk, the Week was duly celebrated in all the four Adult Education Centres and arrangements were made to open Centres in four more places. In Hindupur, an Adult-Education School was opened in a scavengers colony by Municipal Chairman, and to be managed by the Municipality. In Kadiri Taluk, Adult Education Committees have been formed in eleven villages. Taluk Committees have been formed. The Tahsildars have been asked to hasten up the formation of Firkas and Village Committees and to see to their proper working.

Hindupur :—A public meeting was held, Sri B. Harisarovottama Rao presiding, and addressed by Sri B. Sreenivasa Rao, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hindupur Range, and Sri Varma, an Elementary School teacher, and Sri P. H. Krishnamurti, Headmaster, E. C. M. High School.

Kurnool District.

The Week was celebrated with all due splendour throughout the Kurnool District. The District Adult Education Committee was reorganised on the lines suggested by the Central Committee. On the first day, a prabhat bheri was taken out from the

Government Basic Training School; prayers were offered in all temples, churches and mosques; a procession of school children was taken out; an exhibition was opened in the Municipal High School; and the Week inaugurated by Sri P. V. Madhava Rao, I.A.S., Collector; and a film show was given. On the second day, Adult Education workers did house-to-house propaganda; model lessons were given at the Government Basic Training School, Kurnool, by Sri Bhujanga Rao; a each-one-teach one drive was conducted by newly trained workers. On the third day, flags were sold and hundi box collections made. On the fourth day, books were collected for a library; a public meeting was held in the premises of the Municipal High School, Sri K. A. Krishnaiah Chetty, B.A., B.L., District Judge, presiding, and addressed by Sri G. Harisarvottama Rao, Honorary Organiser, Adult Education, Andhra Desa, and Editor, 'Adult Education Review'; radio talks were given by Sri G. Harisarvottama Rao and Sri G. Narayana Rao; and variety entertainment was provided at the Government Basic Training School. On the last day, the local libraries were visited and two Adult Literacy Centres were opened, one at the B. T. College and the other at the Municipal High School.

East Godavari District.

Duddukur :—The Week was celebrated according to programme, at the Board High School, the Headmaster, Sri V. V. Subba Rao, B.A., B.Ed., and staff playing their due part. A procession was taken out, when a twelve-foot effigy of illiteracy was carried. The effigy was set fire to at a public meeting held. Another public meeting was held in the night in the centre of the village, Sri J. Nagaiah, Inspector, Central Excise, presiding, when speeches were made stressing the importance of Adult Education to an independent and self-governing India. On the last day of the Week a local Adult Education Committee was formed, consisting of officials and non-officials, with the Headmaster as the President, Sri D. L. Narayana of the same school as Secretary, Sri Kothapalli Dasaratha Ramiah Choudhury, member District Board, Sri Kurra Venkateswaralu Choudhury, chief donor of the High School, the Revenue Inspector and the Village Officer as members. The

committee has decided to organise and run an Adult Education Centre in this locality.

Peddapuram :—The Week was celebrated by the Municipality as per the programme communicated by the Government. On the Inaugural Day, the national flag was hoisted on the Municipal Office building by Sri Y. Mallikarjuddu, Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools. From there a procession of school children with band was taken out. All the adult schools were well decorated. Posters and placards were displayed and sweets distributed. Public meetings were held at all the Centres and the purpose of the Week was explained by several speakers. The meetings were largely attended. On the last day, Sri Challa Venkata Rao Choudhury, the newly elected Chairman of the Municipal Council, presiding, a huge public meeting was held and addressed by several gentlemen. Prizes were distributed to the adult pupils who won in the sports and passed the literacy test.

Krishna District (West.)

Gannavaram :—The Week celebrations here, from 8—11—52, to 12—11—52, were a grand success. On 6—11—52 a Taluk Adult Education Committee was formed with the Tahsildar as its President, and consisting of 10 official and 19 non-official members. On the inauguration day a procession of school children was taken out; sweets were distributed to them. On the second day, a mass meeting was held in the premises of the Taluk Office and addressed by several speakers exhorting the adults to equip themselves by education for a democratic order. On the third day a film show was given, which attracted a large audience. On the fourth and fifth days evening classes were conducted for the benefit of adults in the premises of Elementary Schools by their respective teachers.

Krishna District (East.)

Gudivada :—The Week which was inaugurated in the district headquarters in Masulipattam on 8—11—52, was celebrated in the Municipal High School, Gudivada, on 9—11—52 from 3—30 to 7 p.m., Sri M. Nageswara Rao, B.A., B. Ed., District Educational Officer, presiding. The National Flag was hoisted by the D.E.O., Sri P. Chenchayya, Senior Deputy Ins-

pector of Schools, read the report on the working of the Adult Education Committee. The D.E.O., in his speech, stressed the need for forming more and more of local Adult Education Committees. Messrs N Satyanarayana, Ch. Satyanarayana, K. A. Ramavadhani and J. Immanuel spoke on the occasion, all of them stressing the importance of literacy for the social, economic and cultural development of the country. Burra Katha song was sung by the adult learners of Sri Radhakrishna Adult Literacy School, Gudlavalleru. Propaganda songs were sung by the pupils of the Kalavapudi Adult Literacy School. 'Rythu' drama and Kotamma and Kondamma Natika were enacted, respectively by the adult pupils of the C. M. S. Adult Literacy School, Nandivada, and the Sree Lakshmi Adult Literacy Centre for Women, Gudivada. The D. E. O. gave away prizes to teachers who had trained up adults and certificates to those who had staged the Natikas. Sri S. V. S. Manyan proposed a vote of thanks. Propaganda posters relating to Co-operation and Prohibition sent by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Masulipatam, were exhibited during the Week days and explained to the public.

The Week was celebrated in all of the four Adult Literacy Schools in Gudivada, the three schools at Gudlavalleru, Kavitararam and Pamarru and schools in Nandivada, Peda Lingala, Chinna Lungala Puritipadu, Guntakoduru, Aripirala, Parnasa, Kalavapudi, Chinnapalaparu and Puthaganda.

Nellore District

Nellore:—On the Inauguration Day, prayers were offered in temples, churches and mosques for the success of the Adult Education campaign; a procession of school children was taken out and led by the non-official members of the District Adult Education Committee and officers of the Education Department. The march of the young boys and girls with placards in their hands singing ballads and songs relating to Adult Education was a feast to the eyes and ears of the public. A public meeting was held in the Government Secondary and Training School, Sri A. Padmanabha Reddi, Retired Deputy Director of Public Instruction, presiding. Sri A. Seetharamamurthy, D.E.O. Nellore, inaugurated the Week and Sri B. Subramanyam, B.A., L.T.,

spoke on "Adult Literacy Methods". The Students of the Government Secondary Training School, Nellore, staged a drama relating to Adult Education which was very amusing. The second day of the Week was devoted to the cause of Women Adults. A public meeting was held in the Muslim Girls Higher Elementary School, Dr. K. Lakshmi presiding, and addressed by Miss. Krusheed Begum. Kumari B. Annapurna, Headmistress, Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Nellore, gave a demonstration on Adult Literacy Methods for Women. An Adult Education Centre was opened in Junda Street. On the third day of the Week, a public meeting was held in the R. S. R. High School, Sri R. V. Chalapathi Mudaliar, District Collector, presiding, and addressed by Rao Sahib C. Subbiah Chetty. Sri P. V. Ramakrishna Rayer, Senior Assistant, Government Secondary and Training School, gave a demonstration in Adult Literacy methods. An Adult Education Centre was opened in the Harijanpalem of Stonehousepet. On the fourth day a public meeting was held in the Kasturi Devi Girls School, Nellore, and addressed by Sri K. Sundararaja Rao, M.A., L.T., President, and Mr. P. Samuel, Secretary, M. M. L. W. F. C., Nellore. On the last day a public meeting was held in the L. P. Hall, Sri B. Ch. Narayanamurthy, District Magistrate (Judicial) presiding, and addressed by Sri D. Venkatasubbiah, M.A., L.T., Lecturer, V. R. College, Nellore. A drama relating to adult illiteracy and its consequences entitled *Appahasyam* was staged by the pupil teachers of the Government Secondary and Training School, Nellore.

Srikakulam District.

Salur:—The Week was celebrated in the local Municipal Girls Elementary School, the Municipal Oriya Elementary School, and the Municipal Muslim Elementary School and in the Municipal Adult Schools at Gundam, Bangarammapeta and Pa-keenunainiboddavalasa. Charts were widely used and classes held for adults willing to become literate.

The Week was celebrated "most successfully and effectively" throughout the District, the programme fixed by the Central Committee being "faithfully followed". Processions were taken out raising relevant slogans on the way. Social Centres were opened and Committees

News and Notes

All India Education Conference

The Ninth All India Adult Education Conference will be held in Nagpur on the 28th and 29th of December, 1952. Shri G. Harisarvottama Rao, Honorary Adult Education Organiser, Andhra Desa, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association, and Editor, 'Adult Education Review' will preside. Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh, has kindly consented to inaugurate the Conference.

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Social Education for Villagers

With a view to impart Social Education to villagers, three Community Centres have recently been opened by the West Bengal Government in rural areas in the district of Burdwan, Birbhum and 24 parganas. The Centres are equipped with radio sets, musical instruments, sewing machines and machineries for craft works

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Adult Education in Hyderabad

Mr. D. L. Ananda Rao, Adviser to the Hyderabad Government on Adult Education has suggested a three-year programme for Adult Education in the State at the

end of which there would be 218 Community Centres and 608 Literacy and Civic Education Centres functioning in the State. According to the report a capital expenditure of Rs. 3,33,400 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 24,29,263 spread over three years would be necessary to execute the programme.

Mr. Ananda Rao envisaged a programme of total literacy in the cities of Hyderabad and Secundrabad and even towns in the district with a population of 50,000 each by establishing therein 32 Community centres and 249 Literacy and Civic Education Centres.

The capital expenditure on each is estimated at Rs. 440 and the recurring expenditure at Rs. 1,296 a year.

The organisation for Social Education will be headed by a Central Council with the Minister of Education as Chairman. For the purpose of imparting Adult Education, the State would be divided into three regions on the basis of language. The syllabus of training of teachers would include not only theoretical training in teaching but sanitary practices and use of audio-visual aids. The Rural Reconstruction at Pattencheru and Sangreddy, the report suggested, could be developed into

formed. Public meetings were held at various places and the significance of the Week was explained. Posters and flags were distributed to all educational institutions. The Adult Education Mobile Van displayed film shows in various places.

More Reports Received.

Reports of week celebrations have been received from the Headmaster, Board Elementary School, Perandur, Trivallore Taluk, Chingleput District; the Headmaster, Board Adult Literacy School, Santhavasal, North Arcot District; the Tahsildar, Periakulam, Madurai District; the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram District; the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sathur Range, Ramanathapuram District; the Tahsildar, Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli District; and the Tahsildar Udumalpet,

Tirunelveli District. All these reports will be duly published in the 'Adult Education Review'.

Reports of Week celebrations are due from very many places in the State. Presidents of District, Taluk, Firka and Village Adult Education Committees, Collectors, District Board Presidents, Municipal Chairmen, District Educational Officers, Deputy Inspectors of Schools and heads of educational institutions are requested to be good enough to send reports of the Week celebrations in their respective areas, for publication in the 'Adult Education Review'. The undersigned will feel indebted to them for an early response.

*

S. Airavatam.

Publicity Secretary, South Indian Adult Education Association, and Assistant Editor 'Adult Education Review'.

training centres for the Social Education workers.

Mr. Rao recommended the opening of a Social Education Department in Osmania University. He also suggested that the Government should make it obligatory on every middle school, and college to conduct, conjointly with students as part of its regular work, literacy and civic education classes.

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Social Education Day

Assam:—On November 1, Assam observed Social Education day. Students held processions and prabhat pheries displaying placards calling for the removal of illiteracy, Village sanitation, cottage industry etc. Broadcasting a talk over the Radio on the significance of the Day, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Assam, said in Gauhati on October 30 that training in democratic citizenship was one of the most important plans of Social Education. The Governor said that in Assam they intended to include four important items in the programme of Social Education namely, literacy, knowledge of health and hygiene, democratic citizenship and encouragement of cottage industries.

Bihar:—It should be the duty of every educated man to see that no one around him remains illiterate if he can help it' said Mr. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, opening the Social Education Week at Sonapur fair. Though special efforts were being made for spreading education among the Adviasis and Harijans, Mr. Diwakar said, much more had to be done in this direction. It was gratifying to note that the Bihar Government's budget for education had gone up nearly five times since 1945-46.

West Bengal:—A public meeting in observance of the Social Education Day was held at the Students Hall in College Square, Calcutta, on November 1, under the auspices of the West Bengal Adult Education Association. Dr. Primal Ray, Director of Public Instruction, West Bengal, who presided, said an all out effort had to be made to spread education among the masses without delay. Dr. Roy believed that the problem of Adult Education, however colossal it might look, could be successfully tackled through the joint and sustained efforts of the Government and the public and social welfare organi-

sations. The West Bengal Government intended to co-ordinate the work of private organisations in the task of educating their masses. There were at present in West Bengal 704 Government-sponsored Adult Education Centres, two hundred managed by voluntary organisations and more than three hundred private night schools. Besides, the State Government was giving grants to about 400 libraries mostly in rural areas with a view to bringing their activities in line with the Government's Social Education scheme.

Sikar:—Educational institutions in Sikar celebrated the Social Education Week with great enthusiasm. Different types of programmes were gone through. Students of Shri Kalyan College moved into the rural areas and organised literacy and sanitation campaigns and Harijan uplift work. As part of the programme two Adult Literacy Centres were started at the Police Lines and the Railway Colony. Mr. S. D. Ujwal, Collector of Sikar, inaugurating the Week at a function in the College said, the work of Social Education of adult illiterates was a stupendous one and needed the co-operation of the people in addition to what the Government were doing in that respect.

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Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri's Tour.

On 8th November 1952 Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Vice President of the South Indian Adult Education Association, and Honorary Organiser, Adult Education, Tamil Nad, inaugurated the Third South Indian Adult Education Week at Tiruchirappalli. Sri H. Anantanaryana Iyer, District Judge of Tiruchirappalli, presided. Sri Ramaswami Sastri said that after adult suffrage was given under the Indian Constitution Social Adult Education became indispensable and vital, and that education was the real key to the future progress of India. On the same night Sri Ramaswami Sastri talked over the local Trichy Radio and said that unless illiteracy was attacked both on the adult front and the juvenile front, no tangible results in the direction of cultural diffusion would take place. The present system of elections with the aid of symbols was not creditable to an ancient and great nation like India, and must be replaced by balloting by an educated electorate.

Sri Ramaswami Sastri visited Vellore and inaugurated the educational exhibition

in the local Lakshmanaswami Town Hall, on 10th November 1952. Mr. N. N. Sugavanam, Collector of North Arcot, presided. Sri Ramaswami Sastri said that freedom from ignorance was the basic freedom without which the famous four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter could never come into existence.

Sri Ramaswami Sastri visited Cuddalore on 11th November 1952 and delivered the valedictory address of the Third South Indian Adult Education Week. Sri Subramania Nadar, District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot, presided. Sri Ramaswami Sastri said that one of the directive principles of State policy under the Indian Constitution was free compulsory universal education of all children within ten years, while another such directive principle was that to all men and women the State owed

a duty to provide education, work and social insurance. So long as the parents were illiterate even literate children would be prone to lapse into illiteracy. A new Library Act had been placed on the Statute Book in Madras and hence continuation and follow up literature would soon come into existence to sustain acquired literacy.

On 12th November 1952, Sri Ramaswami Sastri visited the village of Tiruputkuzhi, six miles from Kancheepuram, in the company of the District Educational Officer, Chingleput, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kancheepuram, and inaugurated a new Adult Literacy Centre in the village and appealed to the villagers to attend classes regularly and acquire literacy quickly because the success of democracy depended on an educated and politically alert electorate.

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The late Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in a personal message to Mr. S. Airavatam wrote:—

“Many a man in the profession may envy the range and variety of your experience. Besides, if I may say so, you have a marvellous power of interesting the reader in what you say . . . I look upon you as a man of talent whom the world has treated with unconcern”.

For particulars, please apply to :

The Managing Editor, “RAMARAJYA,”

6, West Tank Square, Nungumbakkam Madras-6.

Q.M.C. Social Service League Celebrates Week

Mrs. R. Radha, staff member in charge of Adult Education, Queen Mary's College, Madras, writes :

As the inauguration day of the Third South Indian Adult Education Week coincided with the date fixed for the variety entertainment staged by our college students to raise funds for the Social Service League, we got up a small Tamil play depicting the woes of illiteracy as one of the items of our entertainment. Even though we were not able to be present at the inaugural meeting held by the S.I.A.E.A. at Swatantra Nagar, the adult pupils of our Adult Education Centre joined the procession organised by the Association and attended the meeting.

On the second day of the Week, our students participated in the two meetings held at Swatantranagar (one for the women and the other for the students). One of our staff members spoke about the importance of Adult Education and appealed to the women of the cheri to take to Education. A song depicting the importance of Adult Education was sung by our students at the end of the meeting.

Under the auspices of our Social Service League, a meeting was held in the college under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Sri Manickavelu Naicker. Other speakers were also invited to speak. Besides the students of the college, adults from the cheri and adult pupils of the Centre were present. The Principal received the Minister and took him round the Social Service League Centre and explained to him about our

activities. After the prayer-song the Student-Secretary welcomed the Minister, the chief guests and others present. The Minister, in his presidential speech, pointed out the present position of women and the part they should play in future. He said that they should pay equal attention to games and physical exercises so that they might become healthy mothers and physically strong enough to serve the country at large. He also stressed that women had to play their part in the uplift of the country. Mr. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, M.L.A. explained the scheme devised by the Madras City Adult Education Association for the promotion of Adult Education in the city. Sri M. R. Perumal Mudaliar, Adult Education Officer, explained how the Department proposed to promote Education among the adults and appealed to students to take to Adult Education work. Sri Meenakshisundaram Pillai, Assistant Lecturer in Tamil, Government Arts College, Madras, appealed to the students to work in their villages and also gave some hints as to how they should approach the problem in the villages. The Adult Education master of our Centre gave an idea of the work done in our Centre and the interest taken by our students in the work. The Minister, in his concluding remarks, appealed to the students to take up the work of Adult Education and do their best. With a vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary the meeting came to a close.

From the third day onwards flags and tickets were sold to raise funds.

Await Early Release: "WOES OF AN ILLITERATE" [படியாதவர் படுமூட]

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